Business Notices.

FESTIVAL HATS!-LEARY & Co., leaders of FASTIVAL HAYS:— LEARY & CO., ISBUCIS OF Sabite for Gantlemen's Hars, As or House, intra 'users of new patterns of HAYs at the Holiday Season. We ordered and have received from our Paris fabricant a full suppy of Gantlemen's Sitk HATS of the reset modes do Paris, which we offer with those of our manufacture, prepared for and especially stagged to your giften come of tase who seek novely, sieg once and nowness combined.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. - Silks.

Shawin, Delaiffe. Bombazires, Morinos, Piati Cashmerra, Ginghams, Luce and Swise Curtains, Flainels, Blankers, Cuits, Embrodeires, English Shirtings, Lineas, &c. The above Gloods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent from their real value. E. H. Lucausarda & Co., No. 347 Breadway. SILKS .- \$10 609 worth more of those RICH

DRISS SILKE, just received and are n. w off red at great Dargains.
Praid and Straipe Silke, 5, per yard, worth 71.
Bith Pielid and Straipe Silke, 5, per yard, worth 8.
Extra rich Plaid and Straipe Silke, 7; per yard, worth 9.
Black Silke for 5 to 12; per yard.
8. & M. E. Towler & G., Commbian Hall, 221 Grand at

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION .- Just received. COLLARS Under HANDEERCHIEFS, PLATOS, BANDS, FLOUNCE INGS, HANDKEECHIEFS, &c., for less than half their real value E. H. LEADREAVER & Co., No. 30 Broadway.

OVERCOATS, &c —Our Stock of all kinds of fashionable Winter West Over and Under Garments—SHAWLS, Robes, &c—is very full and complete an i will be sold low.

D. DEVLIN & Co., No. 358, 259 and 250 Blood way.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES. -E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer This Monning 1 500 degra Ladies' superior Parism ade Kin Guovas at great bargains.

GIFTS and Toys for the HOLIDAYS of endless variety, both for anusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sid at the lowest prior of imputation, to easile us to clear off our impones took preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Lodice' and Gentlement's Drowing Cases, Procelain and China Figures and Vases, Raticules, Comba and Brushes, Porturany, &a., in ruch variety at can only be found at Rogers' Fancy Barsar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-et.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. PRINTERS YEARS in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

Thous folian, secured by Brannar's La Sulle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars, for sale by Sreams & Marvist, No. 15: Water.et., New York.

GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN.-New-York, Oct. GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN.—New-lork, Oct.

3, 1855—Means, S. C. Errange & Co., No. 135 Valorest.,
Gentlemen: We take pracure in stating that the "Herannors
PATENT SALE!" which we purchased from you about a vest
since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c.,
from fire, at the description of our Foor Mill. in Brooklyn, early
on the morning of the 11th has.

The Safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and
when couled off and opened the contents were found entirely
unificated. We cheerfully recommend your Safes to the public.

Hence & GROTHER.

The subscribers are sole proprietors of HERRING'S PATEN.

CHAMITON FIRE and SURGLAR PROOF SAFE and HALL'S PATEN. POWDET-PROOF LCCK; both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Grystal Palace, New York, 1853. G. Herring & Co., Green Block, Now. 185, 187, 189, Water st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, as usual victorious. The todowing was this moralog received from Georgies.

CONYERS, Go., Nov. 19, 1855.

Mosum. B. G. WILDER, & CO., No. 122 Water et., N. Y.—
Gentlemer. On the 9th Inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. 5ty books, papers and notes, with \$679 in cash, were all eaved in the WILDER PAT BATAMANDER SAFE which I purchased of you a short time saince in New York. On opening the same you can imagine usp surprise, as well as of those here who wirenessed it, to find they were not even scorches. This severe test has attained all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justic celebrated First-Proop Safe, and will be the means of selfbug many for you. I shall be in New York in February, and shall then want another.

Very reeply. DANIEL SCOTT.

Christmas is coming, and if the Ladies wish to make purchases for the holdsys, they can find at MILLER & Co.'s, in Canal st., beautiful embridered Toller Silve precents for Gentlemen; also Ladies, Missee, Boys and Children's Garra Boots and Snoss of all the various styles, with India-Rubber Boots and Snoss in great variety.

J. B. Miller & Co., No. 134 Canal st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC-GREAT OFFER THANGS, MILIDAYS HORACE WATERS No. 333 Broadway seent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Maladagos, offers them at less prices than ever before known Meleteons, offers them at less prices than ever before known and the Horace Weters Catalogue of Music at half price during the Holidays Neatly bound Books of Selected Music at \$3.

RIBBED BEAVER OVERCOATS, \$8; fine black SHANGHAES, \$12; fire black cloth DRESS COATS. Fined through out with satin, \$8, &c, at EVANS'S CLOTHING WARRHOUSE.

We have just received a splendid stock of Goods for Heliday presents, consisting of Fine Watches, Jewelley Silver and FATED Ware; also Faxcy Goods, imported and of our own manufacture, which we will offer at reasonable prices, and warrant them to be as represented.

Counser Bactures, No. 196 Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES .- A choice assertment of Ledies' and Gendemen's Insta-Russes.

Roots, a light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the city trade, just received and for sain by the case or single pair.

D. Hoboman, New York India, Rubber Warehause, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassaust.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST-GREAT RE-DOCTION IN PAICE.—We are now selling Machine Silk chooper than ever sold before—the best quality heresofore sold at \$6 per pound we new sell at \$7.25. Single spools at \$6 cts 1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!-The same display bolles: Dolles: Dolles:—The same displa-of them as was made at our "Dolle Snow" last Summer, wil be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks that they may make their selection at their own pries; in con-nection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c. for the amusement and instruction of Children, at ROGERS'S CHEAF FANCY BAZAAR, No. 449 Broadway just below G. and et

ELECTROTYPING.—Batteries and other mate rials for Electrotyping will be furnished by the undersigned upon reasonable terms. The only premium for a Galvanic Bat-tery awarded by the late Fair of the American Institute was gold Medal to

L. L. SMITH, No. 5 Canal-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE -Messrs A. J. BLUCTION CALL OF REAL ENTATE.—Mossrs A. J.

BLECKER & Co. advertise for anothen on the 18th inst. the valuable property known as the South-easierly Corner of Canal
and Variek-sts., containing 85 feet on Canal-st. 30 feet on Varick-st. 61 feet on the southerly side and 30 feet 10 inches on the
casterly side. A truly valuable piece of land. See their advertisement in the auction columns of The Courier, Express, &c.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS have cured a diseased foot and prevented a sputation. Mr. James Paimer of Homer, N. Y., suffered dreadfully from a diseased foot. The faculty wished to supputate the foot. This he objected to, and tried Holloway's remedies, which completely restored the limb. Soid at the manufactories, No 20 Maiden-lane, New, York, and No. 248 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 624 cents, and \$1 per pot or box.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day accepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Discasses of the Heart, and all Chronic Discasses of Males and Foundies. Committed on free.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for apply the his famous Dvx, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wics and Tourkes are perfection itself. Wholesal and retail at Cristadore's, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS and TOUPEES .-This celebrated establishment is No. 283 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Harm Dyn. BATCHELON'S Wigs and Tourness have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculia: At this house. The largest stock of Wits in the world. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

A VOICE FROM CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sen: We hope the Anti Nebraska men in the Honse will remain firm in their adherence to Banks, (and let the factionists take the consequences.) Let them remain firm-scout compromises of any kind. The country will sustain them in so doing, at least such is country will sustain them in so doing, at least such is
the opinion of the people in this vicinity. If necessary,
tet them continue balloting until the expiration of the
term for which they were elected. Better, far better,
that these malcontents be driven to vote directly for
Richardson than to allow one of their own number to
be elected. Give us an open foe, a fair field, and no
favor. The eyes of the people are upon their representatives, and again we say no compromise, but
Banks and Freedom. Yours, truly,
Hartford, Conn., Occ 13, 1855. ANTI-NEBRASKA.

We learn that Dr. Francis Leiber has resigned his

Professorship of Political Economy and History in the South Carolina College at Columbia. We presume, however, that that institution will not be immediately deprived of Dr. Leiber's services, as, according to a vote of the College, a resignation does not take effect until a year subsequent to notice being given of the in-tention of a professor to vacate his seat.

After connection of twenty years with an institution with which Dr. Leiber's name and reputation have been so long identified, there must exist some valid reason, we should suppose, for this step on the part of the Professor.

Whatever may be the cause, it must be a source of regret to all friends of the Carolina College, that it is to be deprived of the services of one whom great success as a teacher is of no less direct benefit to the institution than his eminence as a man of science and letters is a source of distinction to its character.

The Washington Union is informed that a person The Washington Union is informed that a person who desires to remain unknown has addressed to the chief of the Russian legation a check for \$4,000 to be transmitted to his Government. The unknown donor, who only signed the initials, M.Y., states in his letter that, full of admiration for the gallant defense of Sevastopol, he sends this liberal sum of money to be distributed among the widows and orphans of the Russian soldlers who fell bravely fighting for their homes against foreign aggressors.

New Hork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1855.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morror order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

In December of each year the subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE begin to pour in. Last December they came in in such incredible numbers, and with such assonishing rapidity, that we supposed a climax had been reached. But from the annexed comparative statement, taken from our books, of roce pts from subscribers to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, it appears that we were very much mistaken:

| 1854. | Week ending Dec. 2, \$2,40 22 | Week ending Dec. 1, \$2,47 12 | Week ending Dec. 1, \$2,47 12 | Dec. 15, 2,243 35 | Dec. 15, 4,68 35 | Dec. Total......... \$7,566 54 Total......... \$9,770 36 Here we have a gain in three weeks of \$2,203 82

or about 30 per cent. The price for advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is 75 cents a line for each insertion. The present circulation of that paper is 140,000 copies, so that the cost of advertising is but about half a cent a line per thousand.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Dec. 15 -The weary contest for Speaker was enlivened to-day by some playful sailies and absurd propositions. After the sixty-fits: ballot the House adjourned.

The Stonington steamer C. Vanderbilt was got afloat again yesterday afternoon, and towed to this city for repairs. Her place on the Stonington line will be supplied for the present by the steamer Granite State which leaves from Pier No. 2 this evening for Stonington.

Since 12 o'clock Friday night seven fires have occurred in this city, destroying six buildings and damaging, to a considerable extent, six houses occupied as dwellings and places of business. Within the same period there have been two false alarms. The total loss by these fires will prebably exceed \$125,000, which amount is only about half covered by insurance.

It is thought that the parties who robbed the American Express Company of fifty thousand dollars have been detected. Oliver King and Warren C. Ayres, the first named recently a hotel-keeper in Lowell, Mass, and the latter formerly a broker in Boston, were arrested on Friday night at Lawrence, Mass., on suspicion of doing the deed.

THE INVASION OF KANSAS.

We give to-day some additional letters from our intelligent correspondent in Kansas, detailing the progress of the villainous Missouri invasion set on foot by Shannon and the conspirators for making Kansas a Slave State. It will be seen that the President's telegraph, or despatch, in reply to Shannon's call for regulars had the effect to be expected of it in stimulating the fary and raising the hopes of the border ruffians. It is evident that, as our correspondent approached the border of Missouri, (his last letter is dated at Kansas City,) he began to be alarmed by the musterings, noise, and threats of the invaders; but, as no notice has reached us by telegraph of the proposed attack upon Lawrence, it is fair to presume that it has not yet taken place. It will be seen that St. Louis papers of the 13th, though filled with notes of war from the border, considered the bubble as having fairly burst, and that the volunteers were already on their way home again. Indeed, it is probable that some secret telegraphic reprimends from Washington may have served to check the furious spirit with which Gov. Shannon like King Stork in the fable, was seeking to devour his peaceable subjects.

Unless Shannon's letter, promised in his telegraphic despatch, and emphatically called for, with the President's reply to it, is speedily made public -for surely by this time it must have been re ceived .- a new movement, we hope, will be made in the Senate to force the President to produce it

PITFALLS.

It is a very common case for the wicked to dig pits in which to catch themselves, and such is the fate that inevitably awaits the Pro-Slavery politicians now so dominant and so domineering at

It is evident that no more deadly blow could be struck at the institution of Slavery than to have the principle established and stuck to for thirty years or so, that slaveholding or advocacy of Slavery should be an absolute disqualification to holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Federal Government. Keep slaveholders and slaveholding for thirty years under such an exhausted receiver, and they would quietly die out without a finger being laid on them. It would be a great deal easier for Virginians to dispense with slaves than with Federal offices. How, indeed, without Federal offices, would a large proportion of them be able to keep their slaves out of the grasp, not of the Abolitionists, but of the Sheriff?

When the idea was first started, quite a number of years ago, by the ultra Abolitionists of this political excommunication to be extended to slaveholders, it was far from meeting with any general reception even among the Northern opponents of Slavery. Theoretically considered such a proscription seemed to be hard and harsh; and the Anti-Slavery men at that time were by no means prepared to subscribe to any such policy-This idea, however, thus rejected by the Anti-Slavery men, was eagerly caught up by the slaveholders and was applied by them to the "crushing out of Abolitionism," by the rigid exclusion from Federal honors and office of every body suspected of the least taint of Anti Slavery. This was carried so far, that even the Hon. Edward Everett, when nominated as Minister to England. was seriously objected to in the Senate, and his confirmation greatly endangered on the score that he was an Anti-Slavery man, a sort of deserter from the Slavery allegiance, who had written a letter speaking favorably of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, and hopefully as to

their emancipation everywhere. The test thus rigidly applied to candidates for Federal office has since been extended even to members of the United States Senate. In conformity to the same policy the Anti-Slavery members of that body are deprived of the places on Committees to which their qualifications fully entitle them, and placed, if anywhere, in the fourth or fifth rank under some chairman whose qualifications consist, not in his general intelligence or particular knowledge of the subject, but in the number of slaves that he owns, or his special subservience to the slave power, or if he can combine the two together and be at once a slaveholder and a doughface—as in the case of Mr. Douglas—so much the better.

Now as to all these proceedings we have no complaint whatever to utter, only this note of

warning : Gentlemen slaveholders, you are sharpening the knife to cut your own throats ' Of course, when the Free-Soil Republican party comes into power-as within a few years it must do by the inevitable tendency of things-you will not object to, or if you do you cannot expect to escape from, the same sort of treatment which you are now extending to the Free-Soil men And with the principle established and in full operation that no slaveholder or advocate of slaveholding can hold any office or enjoy any emolument under the United States Government, how long do you suppose that Slavery will last !

THE AMERICAN FINE ART.

In the noble picture by Paul Delaroche, a reduced copy of which is now exhibiting in this city, called the Hemicycle des Beaux Arts, in the center of the composition sit enthroned the three gods of Grecian art, presiding with the awe-inspiring maj esty of genius over the mighty men who have ear ned immertality since by following in their footsteps. This trinity of Grecian art are Apelles the painter. Phidias the sculptor, and Ictinus the architect. In those early days of civilization, art devoted itself to the purposes of religious instruction alone. Apelles painted the ideas of goddesses, Phidias sculptured the forms of the gods, and Ictinus built the temple whose pillars still remain to fascinate and awe the world wherein they were worshiped. Art had not then learned that her bighest purpose was to benefit mankind, and that to add to the wealth and the prosperity of a people was her ultimate destiny. And so in the vast assembly of immortals grouped by the genius of Delaroche in his admirable picture. there are many architects, many painters, and many sculptors, but no ship-builder, no representative of those beneficent men of genius who have conferred happiness and blessings upon the world by building the floating temples and palaces which in our modern times have served to bind the uttermost parts of the earth together, and brought all mankind into one great brotherhood or community of nations. Indeed, in all the epochs from which this great painter derives his characters, ship-building was never thought of as belonging to the category of the fine arts, though it had been carried on ever since the earth was peopled; yet it may be called an American art, because it has here reached its highest point of excellence, just as sculpture and temple-building, which were old arts before Athens was founded, culminated in Greece.

There are now on the stocks in New-York two ships, which are as well entitled to immortal re membrance as the Parthenon, and their architect is as deserving of renown as Ictinus of Athens. One of these ships, which is as much a work of the fine arts as any temple that was ever constructed upon the firm earth, and as satisfying in the lovely harmony of its lines to the practiced eye of the connoisseur as any "thing of beauty" that ever gave joy to a cultivated taste, lies at the Navy-Yard, and was described at length in our columns some months ago. The Nisgara. the ship in question, is now nearly finished, and will be launched at the end of this month. The other ship to which we allude is now building by the architect of the Niagara, George Steers, who first became known to the public as the builder of the Yacht America. She lies at the foot of Seventh street, and is intended as one of the line of Collins steamers, and, we believe, is to be called the ADRIATIC. She will be the largest timber ship in the world, and we think we do not exaggerate in the least in stating that she will be also the swiftest, safest and most beautiful. In her present condition this immense structure can be seen to much better advantage than she will ever be again, for when she is decked the whole of her symmetrical figure cannot be seen at once on the inside, and half of her beautiful lines will be hidden when she rests in the water. The length of this great monster of navigation is about 352 feet, and her tunnage, by carpenter's measurement, will be about 5,500 tuns. The diameter of her wheels will be forty-five feet. We have taken the pains to ascertain the exact dimensions of every part of this noble vessel, the amount of timber, iron, and copper that will be consumed in her construction, the cost of her hull, the number of passengers she will be able to accommodate, the power of her eagines, and other details; and though to repeat them can afford no better idea of her magnitude and beauty than the exact measurement of the Apollo Belvidere, or the weight of the mutilated Venus of Mile, would afford of the grace and leveliness of those works of art, we give them here in a table as follows:

tigging to 2.200 tous.

Average displacement per inch from lannesing drafts to light load line (17 ft. 1½ in.) 56 7-16 tuns Average displacement per inch from light load line to 20 feet draft. Average displacement per line it row and lower into to 20 feet draft.

D aft of water at a displacement of 4.24 tans.

Average displacement from 20 feet that to 21 feet 6 inches, per linch.

Displacement at 21 ft. 6 in., water time. 5.340 tans.

Displacement at 21 ft. 6 in., water time. 5.340 tans.

Dismeter of cylinder.

Strake of platen.

Diameter of wheels. | Diameter of wheels | 40 | 350 | Number of cabin passengers | 550 | Cost of copper boits and fastenings | 470,000 | Cost of galvanizing ron bolts | 9,500 | Cost of the entire ship | 200,000 | In all the mechanical details of the construction

of this wonderful ship-the fastenings, the solidity of the timber-work, the iron bands and brachus which cover her enormous beams and ribs like a net. work, and the excellence of the finish-she appears to be perfect. Human skill and ingenuity never united to make a more durable and safe vessel These are things, however, which any conscientious builder might compass; but it is in the form of the ship that the genius of the builder is displayed. He here exhibits something beyond the reach of art. By a nice instinct he arrives at conclusions, and is enabled to make combinations which science alone could never accomplish. His ship combines the qualities which many builders have simed at but ew have reached-the qualities of the greatest possible speed with the greatest sa'ety, and a great capacity for carrying.

A ship is not a thing to be patched up, or mend d after she has been built : her defects or excellencies are radical and constitutional, and cannot be altered. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the conception should be perfect before the keel is laid. There are new two large ocean steamships lying at the wharf near the Adristic. which are unfit for sea service owing to the errors n their model: the San Francisco would have carried her cargo of human freight safely to its des tination but for the imperfection of her structure which caused her to broach-to in a gale ; and a ma jority of the disasters at sea are owing to similar Chuses.

Perfection in so intricate an art as that of skip. building is not to be attained at a leap; it has taken centuries of disaster and experience in

ocean navigation to attain our present degree of perfection in this great art of civilization, and it is net a small thing to beast of that New York has produced the most remarkable genius in naval architecture that the world has yet seen. King Admetus is not the only potentate who had agenius in his household without knowing it. George Steers has been building yachts and pleasure-boats for our merchant princes, while they have employed other men to build their ships; but at last be has found a man who knows how to appreciate his genius; and it is greatly to the credit of Mr. Collins that he should have intrusted him with the building of this great ship.

The objection heretofore made to clipper ships has been their weakness and insecurity, swing to their great length: but Mr. Steers seems to have demonstrated, both in the Niagara and the Adriatic. that the highest possible rate of speed in a ship is perfectly compatible with the atmost safety and the greatest degree of strength. The Nisgara, as we have stated, will be launched the last of this month, and the Adriatic will be completed in March, and make her first passage to Liverpool in June or July. When she has fairly got into the work, it is expected that her average time in crossing the Atlantic will be under nine days, though, of course, that will hardly be accomplished on her first two or three voyages.

NEW PROJECT FOR STRENGTHENING SLAVERY.

A correspondent of The Mobile Daily Adver titer, writing from Montgomery, where the Alabama Legislature is in session, gives a curious account of what he describes as the most animated and interesting debate of the session The subject of this debate was a bill to exempt from levy and sale one female slave, "for the use and comfort of the family." The author of this bill was a Mr. Belser, but its ablest advocate was Mr. Howard of Mobile, who delivered, we are told, a most excellent, earnest and, indeed, thrilling appeal in its favor. Instead of confining himself to the mere "comfort of the family "-whether the male or female part of it -Mr. Howard planted himself on much more commanding ground. He urged the measure as a means of strengthening the institution of Slavery and placing it on a firm and more satisfac-

tory basis. "He elequently depicted," says the letter writer to whem we owe our account, 'the situation of South in relation to this question; spoke of the di she owed herself; said he was no hand to get up th trical thunder, but had been a close observer of the signs of the times; had heard the mutterings, loud and deep, that portended the gathering storm of political fanaticism that should soon burst over our heads; that fanaticism that should soon burst over our heads; that it was the duty of the South to gird herself for the contest—to presare herself for the battle! and the more effectually to do so, by the general diffusion of Slavery among all classes, by placing it within the reach and making it the interest of every head of a family to be a slaveholder; and by perpetuating and interweaving it with all the interests of the family, in making, as it were, the slave a part and parcel of it."

Mr. Howard was also in favor of the measure in relation to woman. He spoke only of the case of the free weman-who, he thought, could not be too abundas tly protected by the law from the consequences of her husband's misfortunes or dissipation-but such a law would have the additional recommendation of extending a certain degree of security to the slave woman also. It seems to us, however, that to carry out Mr. Howard's scheme of making the slave "a part and parcel of the family," she ought to be exempted not merely from levy and sale, but from sale of every sort.

The members, however, seem to have been more concerned about the payment of debts than about placing the institution of Slavery on a more satis. factory basis, and the bill was indefinitely post-

HE HAS HIS REWARD.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, as it is improperly called-it is, in fact, the Supreme Court of the District-is a tribunal in which the citizens of the whole Union have a certain degree of interest. The office of Chief Justice of that Court was for many years filled with great ability by the late Judge Cranch, who, even after he became in a measure disabled—as was the case for the last ten years or more of his life-by the infirmities of old age, still continued to give to th Court a highly respectable character for learning, ability and impartiality. The vacancy occasioned by his death has lately been filled by appointing to the office of Chief Justice one of his colleagues on the bench-s Judge Dunlop-s man whose only recommendation for the place must have been his entire devotion to the Slave power, and willingness to go any lengths in perverting the law, in the interest of slaveholding.

Of this he gave a remarkable instance in the case of Captain Drayton, who made quite a sensation in Washington one Monday morning some seven or eight years ago by setting out the night previous with some fifty or sixty slaves, men, women, and children, who had taken passage in his schooner, the Pearl, for a voyage down the Potomac and up the Chesapeake, and thence overland to the Free States. On the trial of Captain Drayton, (whoowing to a change of wind was overtaken at the mouth of the Potomac and brought back to Washington,) this Dunlop held, against his two colleagues on the bench, that this aiding slaves to run away; though that was an offense specifically punished by the old Maryland law in force in the District with a fine, was equivalent to stealing alayes, and punishable by the old Maryland law with death. Such was the punishment which this Judge would willingly have perverted the law to inflict upon a man who had attempted to give liberty to his (the Judge's) own son. Of course in the eyes of Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet, he was admirably well qualified to be Chiet Justice of the district

The Publishers' Committee (Mr. William H. Appleton and Mr. George P. Putnam) deny, in their Circular issued on Saturday, that they intended to charge bribery upon the leading journals of the city in general, or that there is "the shadow of truth" in the idea that they meant to bring that accusation against THE TRIBUNE in particular. They had no intention, so they now declare, to provoke a personal discussion: indeed, "the intention of the article was so purely impersonal that the Committee will not allow any false sense of honor to prevent the expression of their regret that it was in any manner liable to any other construction."

In recording this confession, we shall not refrain from saying that it comes with an ill grace, as extorted confessions are apt to come, and that it leaves the Publishers' Committee, as well as some other persons whose names we need not here repeat, in no very envisble position before the public. They are now seen, on their own admission, to have given utterance to calumnies for which they cannot furnish the first word of specification or proof. They presumed injuriously to

objects of their assault ; they gave embodiment to vague slanders, which in their individual capacity they had previously assisted in circulating, but from the responsibility of which they now shrink. They have accordingly placed themselves in the position of emitting a foul accusation against "not obscure and uninfluential journals" in particular, and the whole periodical press of the country in general; and when summoned to make good their words or to gain the notoriety of reckless calumniators, they dedge behind the shelter of "impersonal intention." According to their present explanation, the whole charge of bribery which was so elaborately put forth under three separate counts, would seem to be resolved into the assertion that certain newspapers are in the habit of promising "good notices" of books in return for the publisher's advertisements or for copies of the books themselves. A slender foundation, certainly, for the grave, and dishonorable charge which they so undisguisedly and sweepingly put forth. They now ever also that they had no intention of provoking a personal dis. cussion: but did they venture to imagine that grass personalities would be suffered to pass un challenged ! Had they the stupidity to suppose that there was no sense of personal honor in the community? Could they have been so infatuated as to believe that such insinuations against the press, or any portion of the press, or any individual member of the press, would be allowed to go abroad without meeting with scathing indignation and rebuke?

Their statement closes with an unmanly and contemptible equivocation. It asserts their charge to have been that " there are journals whose book " notices are influenced by pecuniary consideratiors, and that these are not to be found among " the obscure elone." Their charge was not an unmeaning generality like this. It was more specific in its form and more direct in its application. It was intended to involve the Publishers' Association in the private quarrel of the writer, whose initial is borne by the article. Their countenance was invoked for the sanction of a base insinuation. or rather a barefaced assertion. The intention of the writer was to include a particular journal in a general charge-as such the article was understood by the public-as such it was elucidated by newspaper comment-and as such it was promptly repelled in our columns with the scorn due to malice and falsebood. How far Mr. W. H. Appleton and Mr. George P. Putnam were aware of the motive which prompted the article, of course, we are not informed. If they were privy to it, they have been guilty of a gross wrong; if not, they have fallen into a grievous misfortune. At all events, they have committed a deplorable error in giving the sanction of their names to calumnies which their better judgment should have told them would have drawn a blaze of indignation around their heads.

They accuse THE TRIBUNE of "bad taste" in holding the committee of the Publishers' Association individually responsible for charges made in their journal. We will not, however, stop to discuss a question of æsthetics on the present oceasion. But those who give their names to published words must, both in law and ethics, be held to answer for their effect. It is also our eastem, when unjustly attacked, to return a blow which must seem in "bad taste" te those who are its objects. And if they are apt to faint at the sight of blood, they should not have ventured upon a course which must inevitably end in an affray.

FROM WASHINGTON.

R. W. THOMPSON ON NEBRASKA. . Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

The Hon, Richard W. Thompson of Indiana has been making at home a very long and rather smart speech against Slavery Restriction and the Repubican movement, covering 73 large, close pamphlet pages. Richard is a good declaimer-I know it. for we have spoken from the same stump-and I doubt not that the liveliness and rattle of his harangue afforded a sensible relief from the prosiness and tedium of mine. That was seven or eight years ago, when he and I were both doing our best for the Wilmot Proviso, and the general principle of confining Slavery within the Territory it already possessed. He was born in a Slave State. had been a Doughface, and was not then considered very sound corn by those who knew him intimately; but he was in Congress; his constituents were right; so be held fast to the side of Slavery Restriction until he went out of Congress in 1849. Since then he has been looking after heavy Indian claims in this latitude, which is rather south of Mason and Dixon's line; so he has returned to his first love, and is busy persecuting the faith he once preached and professed. It is his influence, undoubtedly, which has perverted his law partner, Mr. Scott, who now represents the District, and who, though elected on the square Republican platform, is now voting steadily against Banks, and so helping to keep the House

I have said that Richard is a clever declaimer and this speech, in everything but its length, confirms the assertion. I judge that the author is accustomed to the handling of desperately bad causes in Court, and so has acquired a dexterity in their management. Bits of history nicely culled, quotations from documents of just so much as suits his purpose, half truths that subserve the ends of falsehood, assumptions that pass for facts, and suppressions that make black seem white, form the staple of his discourse. He sets forth that the Eastern States have always been ealous of and hostile to the growth of the West, and quotes a lot of hasty expressions and news paper chaff to establish his assertion-his strongest proof text being a proposition of Elbridge Gerry in the Convention of 1787, to limit the number of new States to be thereafter admitted; but, though making a professedly Whig Speech, he fails to tell his hearers that Elbridge Gerry was through life a magnate of the Jeffersonian Democracy. which chose him Vice-President with Madison in

But I cannot follow him through such a labyrinth of sophistry, pretending to champion the Union and rebuke sectional feeling, while doing his best to embitter the West against the East. I choose rather to grapple with his fundamental proposition, which is follows:

I deny, at the outset, that Slavery, as it exists in this country, presents a moral question for our consideration, or that we of the Free States have any just sideration, or that we of the Free States have any just right to discuss it as a moral question. The day for such a discussion has passed by—it passed in the times of our fathers, when our institutions were formed. Had we lived in the Patriarchal age of Abraham, when, with his hundreds of slaves he occupied the plains of Canaan, and when a law promulged by aim might have governed the world, we might have employed our powers of eloquence and persuasion to induce him to abolish the Slavery that existed in his dominions. But as none of our moral reformers lived in his day, to instruct him in the daties belonging to his condition, he seems, and that without hesitation, allude to persons and presses in a manner hardly less distinct than if they had named outright the

built up, under the immediate protection of Providence. He allowed it to pass down to Isaac and to Jacob and to the Patriarcha who followed them, by way of inheritance, and when Moses was called as the great recigious and political leader of Israel, he found it existing among the Jews. It was not Abyro Savery, so iar as we know, but it was the weak reduced to servitude by the strong—the inferior subjected to the will of the superior. It was servitude rendered with aut consent. It violated natural rights. It was accompanied with all the horrors of buying and selling, and, where the slave was a stranger and not a Jew, it continued for life. In this form it existed in the days of Moses, and yet there is not one word in all the days of Moses, and yet there is not one word in all his writings that condemns it as immoral. It exists a jew, it continued to the the state of the case of the days of Moses, and yet there is not one word in all his writings that condems it as immoral. It existed as a pointreal is stitution, intertwined with the Jewish polity, and as such he let it alone, except so far as he regulated it by law. When God gave him the law an id the lightnings and thunders of Sirai, he did not direct him to abolish Slawery. He commanded that man-stealing should be punished with death, but immediately following the delivery of the tables upon which to had written the decalegue with his finger, he declared the law in relation to the purchase of slaver. And in the Levitical code it is more fally and plainly written that the heathen 'shall be your bondmen forcer.' How could all this have been, if Moses had considered it his duty to abolish Slavery as a violation of the law of morality and, therefore, of the law of God? If he had so thought, and the question had been with him an original one, and not already fixed and settled by the Jewish people, would be have permitted it to exist? God, through him, by the word of his power, might have broken the bonds from every Jewish slave and have made him as free as his master. But he did not. He permitted Slavery to continue, ever any during the days of Moses, but those of Labes. But he did not. He permitted Slavery to continue, not only during the days of Moses, but those of Joshus and all the Judges and Governors who tellowed him."

- All this is straightforward and to the point. Agitating for Slavery Restriction is wrong, because Slavery itself is not a moral evil; for if it had been God would have condemned it in the Law given by Moses and in the Bible history of the Hebrew Patriarchs. I do not concur in this train of argumentation, but I clearly comprehend it Well: after talking on for a couple of hours, our orator appears to have forgotten this avllogism altegether, and proceeds to deliver himself as fol

"I would not put it in the power of a mere majority, or of a mere combination of political partice, to step the Union at any given point. I would have it go on and expand, until the whole country, from sea to sea, was blessed by its influence.

"But there is a single limitation to this power: it is the property to as to is over a retard the public

"But there is a single limitation to this power: it cannot be exercised so as to injure or retard the public welfare. The State, when she applies for admission, must have a Constitution republican in form. If it contain provisions against public policy, then it is not republican, and therefore may be rejected. As, for example: if Utah should present a Constitution giving sanction to polygamy, that would be, like a contrast for the same object, against public policy on the ground of immorality. She might, in that case, be rejected. The power to admit new States is given to promote the public interest, and must be exercised for that purpose and no other. The question of polygamy in a Territory is a different question. Congress should not permit it. Having power to legislate for the Territories, it should, in the case of Utah, problem it at once." Ah, Richard! Richard! whither has fled your

devout reverence for Moses and the Patriarche?

Dare you pretend that Abraham's slave holding was any more "built up under the immediate pro-"tection of Providence" than Jacob's polygamy? And did Moses abolish polygamy any more than Slavery? Did not Abraham, and David, and Solomon, and many other Hebrew magnates, in their domestic relations, do what we should now consider very gross immorality? And is there an intimation in the Record that the mere fact of their having each more than one wife was reprobated and punished! Did not Christ say that Moses, "for the hardness of your hearts," had permitted many things to the children of Israel which were not in accordance with absolute morality? Depend on it, Mr. Thompson, you have run Slavery into a category here from which you cannot rescue it without leaving a hole large enough to let through polygamy also. If you are intent on keeping Utah out of the Union because of her polygamy, you will inevitably justify our opposition to the coming in of any new State which legalizes Slavery. All your scriptural argu ments are familiar to Brigham Young, Parley Pratt and Bernhisel, and serve them quite as well as they do you. And if you really mean that a State may be rejected because her Constitution "contains "provisions against public policy," why then we say that nothing could be more repugnant to sound public policy than Slavery, as the relative growth of Kentucky and Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, abundantly proves. It is not that we are jealous of the West, or wish to limit her growth, but be cause we desire to see her blossom as the rose and flourish as no region ever did till now, that we are anxious to keep her free, so far as possib the blighting curse of Slavery; and this you, Dick Thompson! perfectly understand, though your speech utterly, dishonestly, ignores the truth. H. G-

NO SPEAKER-AND WHY. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Sat. Eve., Dec. 15, 1855. Two weeks of steady balloting for Speaker in the House have resulted in no choice, and Congrees remains unorganized for the transaction of business. The state of our Foreign Relations-in Central America especially, but with Great Britain and with Mexico as well-requires investigation by Congress; the multitude of Indian Wars breaking out on every side invites discussion; the condition and perils of Kansas imperatively demand action. Should American hands be there reddened with fraternal blood, the disorganization of Com gress may be one main cause of the calamity. A simple declaration by the House in favor of the

Free State majority in Kansas would go far to

disperse the invading force of border ruffians now

threatening to burn Lawrence and annihilate its

phabitants. Why is the House unable to make

such a declaration? Ask those Members who

will not permit a Speaker to be chosen. My answer to the question, "Why is there no Speaker yet?" is as follows:

I. Many Members elected as Anti-Nebraska were never hearty in the cause, and have now wholly fallen away from it. They may profess to be what they please : the country will judge them by their acts. He who, elected by an Anti-Nebraska constituency and professing to sympathize with the spirit which carried him into his seat, now resists and prevents a choice of Speaker on the pretext that the candidate ought to be Mr. C. or Mr. P. instead of Mr. B., is not true in heart to the cause which sent him here. Personal preferences are natural, including even John Wheeler's prefer ence of himself, though the preference of the same individual by any other man would be wholly unaccountable. But when a majority of the cham pions of a great cause have chosen a man of irreproachable character and emirent, universally conceded fitness for a ministerial post like that of Speaker, the small number who severally say, I won't support that candidate: I won't go into a nominating convention, and abide the choice of a majority; I won't do anything but vote for my own favorite, and if the hundred want s Speaker, they must make their own choice and let us ten or a dozen dictate the man- then I say this mi. nority are not honest and hearty in their professions of devotion to the common cause, but render it lipservice only to profit by and betray it. Let the Country understand, then, most distinctly, that there is not a real majority in the House opposed to the principle and the policy embodied in Doeglas's Nebraska bill. A majority may feel obliged